STATEMENT BY MINISTER— CODE OF CRIMINAL PROSEDURE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1991

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 203/91).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, you can introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1991.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The question was proposed.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, there is no statement. We have not been provided with a copy. We have copies only of the Bill. There is no copy of the statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): The statement has been laid. Now, he has to introduce the Bill. The statement has been tabled. It will come to you. It is merely introduction of the Bill. You will have ample opportunity to discuss. Now, the question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1991.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 202/91).

THE TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1991

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Territorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप केवल मुझे दो मिनट का समय दे दें। गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजियाबाद का एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला आपकी अनुमति से उठाना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): This is not a Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*). Let us finish the Business. We will do like this. We will first finish two special mentions. Thereafter I will hear you. I hope the Minister won't mind. He will have to wait for some time.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee we had taken a decision that even in Zero Hour in extraordinary circumstances one or two matters can be allowed.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Now it is not a Zero Hour.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is what was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and it was unanimously decided that this power will be sparingly used.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): He says that he has been permitted by the Chair. We will see to it.

SPECIAL MENTIONS—contd.

Non-supply of Gold to jewellery exporters resulting in loss of Foreign Exchange

SHRI SOM PAL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a news item that has appeared in the *Economic Times* of 31st July, 1991. It says that State Bank of India has suddenly stopped supplying gold to exporters of gold jewellery.

In this context, Sir, the facts which I have collected are worth notice.

The total jewellery exports during the last year, i.e. 1990-91, were worth Rs. 351 crores as against only Rs. 89 crores in the year 1987-88. This means that within three years the exports have registered a growth of about 300 per cent and the target set by the Commerce Ministry for the current year, 1991-92, is Rs. 650 crores.

Sir, the minimum net value addition through export of gold jewellery is 15 per cent. Thus by exporting jewellery worth Rs. 650 crores, we will earn approximately Rs. 100 crores worth of foreign exchange during the current year.

The second important factor about this activity is that about one million artisans all over the country are employed in the manufacture of ethnic jewellery which is in high demand in international market. After the promulgation of the Gold Control Order, these traditional artisans were thrown out of employment. They were all starving. After a long time, with the advent of ethnic jewellery export there was a ray of hope for these craftsmen to get into their vocation once again. Now they are again unemployed and are starving.

Over and above that, it is resulting in serious derailment of our export effort also. We are losing foreign exchange worth about Rs. 9 to 10 crores per month. Since May last we have lost about Rs. 25 to 27 crores of foreign exchange. I have my own apprehension whether we shall be able to achieve our ambitious target of Rs. 650 crores set for this year.

Apart from this, we are losing the export market also to countries like Singapore, Thailand and Pakistan, because importers abroad find these countries as more dependable suppliers in comparison to India. Because in our case this phenomenon of erratic supply of gold has become a permanent feature, every year it so happens that gold supplies are suddenly stopped without any reason and without taking the exporters into confidence, and for several months in a year gold is not made available.

In this context I must also mention that two governmental agencies are involved in the supply of gold. One is the MMTC which supplies gold to the export-oriented units, that is 100 per cent export units, and the other is the State Bank of India, which supplies gold to the domestic tariff area exporters. If we look at the figures of last year, the share of the domestic tariff area exporters was Rs. 325 crores as compared to a mere Rs. 25 crores contributed by the EOUs, that is, 100 per cent exporting units. This was Rs. 25 crores only and